The People's Press.

Vol. XVI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 10, 1868. No. 46.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year $2 00
" 6 months, . . . 1 00
" 3 months, ... 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent higher than ordinary advertisements.

CONTENTMENT.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Little I ask, my wants are few;
I only wish a hut of stone
(A *very plain* brown stone will do)
That I may call my own—
And close at hand is such a one,
In yonder street that fronts the sun.

Plain food is quite enough for me;
Three courses are as good as ten;
If nature can subsist on three,
Thank Heaven for three. Amen!
I always thought cold victuals nice—
My choice would be vanilla ice.

I care not much for gold or land;
Give me a mortgage here and there,
Some good bank stock, some note of hand,
Or trifling railroad share—
I only ask that Fortune send
A *little* more than I shall spend.

Honors are silly toys I know
And titles are but empty names;
I would, *perhaps*, be Plenipo—
But only near St. James;
I'm very sure I should not care
To fill our Gubernator's chair.

Jewels are baubles; tis a sin
To care for such unfruitful things;
One good sized diamond on a pin,
Some *not so large*, in rings,
A ruby and a pearl or so,
Will do for me; I laugh at show.

My dame should dress in cheap attire,
(Good, heavy silks are never dear;)
I own perhaps I *might* desire
Some shawls of true cashmere—
Some marrowy crapes of China silk,
Like wrinkled skins of shadowy milk.

Wealth's wasteful tricks I will not learn,
Nor ape the glittering upstart fool;
Shall not carved tables serve my turn,
But all must be of buhl!
Give grasping pomp its double care—
I ask but *one* recumbent chair.

Thus humble let me live and die
Nor long for Midas' golden touch;
If Heaven more generous gifts deny
I shall not miss them *much*;
Too grateful for the blessings lent
Of simple taste and mind content.

THE PIRATE'S THUMB.

II.—MONDAY, (CONCLUDED.)

Four years after this remarkable and fortunate recovery, my brother Ned went out to Jamaica, to conduct our agency there, and I became a junior partner in the firm in Abchurch Lane. Ten months after my brother's departure, I received a letter from him, dated Kingston, Jamaica, August, 1805:—

MY DEAR BROTHER:

But I need scarcely recapitulate the commercial details of the prices of sugar and rum with which the letter commenced. It ended thus:—

I have now something to tell you, that will indeed astonish you. We have been tormented for six months past by a pirate schooner, that has intercepted our fishing vessels, and once or twice carried off the smaller merchant ships between here and Cuba, and New Orleans. The vessel was commanded, it was reported, by a negro, —a runaway man-of-war's man,—a rascal of some parts, and of equal courage and cruelty. The moment a small vessel came within range, this bloodthirsty scoundrel would hoist his black flag, pour in two or three broadsides, and instantly board, his men dashing in hand-grenades and bottles full of gunpowder with a match in each, and leaping down on the terrified crew sabre and knife in hand. The moment they took a vessel this monster used to nail down the hatches, put sentinels at the cabin doors, then call up the crew and passengers one by one, and put them to various horrible deaths. Well, this sort of thing went on for some time, till at last we Kingston people grew rather savage and determined, cost what might, to burn this hornet's nest. So Alfred Dawson (that's one of our magistrates) hired one of the largest and fastest schooners that could be got at Porto Rico, manned it with a tremendous devil-may-care crew of volunteers from this island, and armed us all to the teeth. He then—very clever it was—turned the vessel into a fire-ship, stuffed it full of powder everywhere; if we were beaten, we could then pretend to desert the vessel, and leave it with a time-match burning, and if the beasts drove us off, we could part from them with a fair chance of sending them nicely up to the moon. We set out one fine day, and sure enough, two hours from Kingston, who should bear down upon us but El Negro Capitano, all hot. Their first well-aimed shot brought down our masts, and before we could recover the confusion of this, their boarders were upon us. We stood firm to receive them, but they poured down in such numbers—Creoles, Meztijos, Negroes, Spaniards, Maroons; straw hats, red night caps felt hats—that they soon drove us to the quarter-deck, with heavy loss too, work our cutlasses and boarding pikes as we might,—and, as, by Jove, we did, for our blood was now pretty well up. Well, we were outnumbered, that's a fact. There was no standing six to ten. We made for the boats, and lowered them pretty quick, too, those who were left of us. Most of us got down safe,—I among them, but not by any means first, Fred,—still pelted shot, and just as we were about pushing off who should I see grinning through the boarding-netting above, but El Negro Capitano himself, and who do you think El Negro Capitano was? Why our friend, Monday, —fact! O, I shall never believe in human nature again. Only think of that laughing fellow who used to carry us on his shoulders, and help us steal old farmer Wood's apples. The worst of it, however, to finish, was that the rogues put out the match, and saved the ship for their own use.

III.—HUNG IN CHAINS.

Ned was quite right. Three years after this El Negro Capitano grew so desperate and troublesome to the Jamaica merchants that three armed schooners were fitted out to follow him to the Terapin Key, the little sand island which Monday had fortified. The resistance was desperate, but two thirds of the pirates were eventually shot down, and he and four of his officers were taken, and sent to England for trial. I was abroad at the time on business; when I returned the trial was over, and Monday and his four comrades were swinging in chains at Blackwall point. Mr. Mulford went to the trial, and recognized our black footman now scarred, ferocious and desperate, but he was unable to obtain leave to visit him in the condemned cell. I saw from the papers that the villain fought desperately, in the press-room as he was being pinioned, and nearly strangled two of the turnkeys and the hangman's assistant.

IV.—THE CROSSING NEAR THE BANK.

It was about three years after the trial that I and Ned, (just returned from Jamaica,) were walking down Cheapside, full of talk of old friends and old times. I was propounding, to his infinite amusement, an eccentric theory of mine about transmigration,—"diving" as I called it.

"Men come up again," I said, "depend upon it, Ned; same faces, same characters, with fresh bodies, that's all. I met Francis the First yesterday, driving a Kensington 'bus,—the long, big nose, small mouth, piggy eyes, he was pompous, gallant, and full of fight as ever. No use talking to him about imprisonment in Spain, but the same man. Socrates—snub nose, high cheek-bones, big brow, look of coarse honesty—keeps a second-hand book shop in Holborn. I saw Henry the Eighth the other day at a butcher's door in Newgate Market. He's a Mormon now, and has written anti-papal pamphlets on Spiritual Wives. O, they come up again; they've only been hiding."

Ned laughed and said, "Mad as ever."

Then we agreed to call for Jones, a man we knew in Lothbury, and go and dine at Greenwich, at the Trafalgar; and so we did.

We had the Dolphin room, and after dinner went out on the balcony to see the grand old river turn into Burgundy in the sunset; then, as twilight came on, the vessels and barges grow more spectral, and steal by in ghostly fashion.

"Perhaps," suggested Ned, as he sipped his claret, "those vessels are bringing back some of your divers. Suppose we found El Negro Capitano a cook on board a Margate steamer? Be kind enough, old boy, to touch that bell. They've got very good weeds here I'm told."

All at once as we leaned over the balcony smoking, Ned, who was always full of fun and adventure, proposed a wild scheme.

"Suppose, Fred," he said, holding his cigar up like a torch, "we wait till the moon rises,—it rises early to night, and it is a young one, it won't give too much light —and then we take a boat, pull to Blackwall point, and see that old friend of ours, that horrible rascal Monday; I want a lock of his curly hair as a keepsake. I want to look at the black article under a microscope."

"But suppose we were seen by the river patrol, there'd be a pretty row. It would be very nice, Frederick and Edward Gambier, City Merchants, respectably dressed men, charged with stealing a lock of hair from the pirate's gallows at Blackwall Point. O, it'll never do."

"Nonsense, Fred, pish. I thought you'd more courage."

"O, there's no danger," said Jones, a quiet sort of second fiddle man, who had been eating and drinking placidly. They'd only think we were examing them, or perhaps take us for sailors, imbibing the moral effects that Townsend brags of as derived from such ghastly exhibitions. Come, along, boys.

We ordered coffee, took a "Gloria," paid our bill, and off we went. We hired a boat and pulled it ourselves, singing a West Indian negro war-chant as we darted rapidly and with a steady stroke, to the quiet bend of the river where the ghastly triple framework stood dark against a sky just flushed with the earliest dawn of moonlight. The last red glow of the sunset gleamed behind the black frame work of the gibbet, wherefrom dangled the five shrivelled bandles. A crow late to roost, hovered near, looking through the wire net work.

"By Jove, here they are," cried Ned, driving the boat's nose up into the black sludge, from which stuck out one or two dry and muddy reeds. Ned and I laid down our oars and leaped on shore, leaving Jones with the boat.

"Give us a back," cried Ned, and he was up on my shoulders in a moment, close to the body of El Negro Capitano.

"Look alive," I said, "Ned; you're heavier than you used to be, and I should'nt like to be caught."

He drew his knife out, cut something, then jumped down, and we made for the boat.

"O, it was Monday; I knew the rascal's shrivelled face in a moment. It looks cruel, even now, as if he was longing to cut our throats, if he was'nt pinioned.—Here's my souvenir of him."

He held up in triumph his trophy; it was not a lock of dry, black wool,—it was the pirate captain's thumb.

"There, Government will never miss that," he said. "Now then, Jones, back water, and give way all."

Ned was silent for a moment or two, (an unusual thing for him) as we pulled back to Greenwich.

"Well," he said, "Fred," after some five minutes, "it beats me still to think how that Monday could have gone to the bad so suddenly. I shall always keep separate in my mind the old servant, and the pirate the brute afterwards became."

It was the day after this little adventure and Ned's acquirement of his keepsake, that my brother and myself were coming down Cornhill, on our way to the Bank. Ned had been bantering me again about the "Divers," and asked me to show him one.

"There," said I, pointing to a passing scavenger's cart; "look at that dirty fellow driving; so hard, so vicious, so crafty and cruel. Do you know him?"

Ned did not by any means.

"That," said I, grandiloquently, "is Cæsar Borgia. I know him directly from the old medals of him shown me at the Museum by Mr. Vaux, only ten days ago.—Couldn't mistake him. But hush, I see he does not wish to be recognized, and he has just stopped his cart at the Yorkshire Gray for a glass of gin."

Ned was fond of this wild Bedlamite theory of mine, and laughed as usual in his hearty, frank, joyous way.

"Come, cross over," he said, "we must call on that stockbroker, just opposite the Bank."

Just as we crossed, an old negro crossing sweeper came across the road towards us with extended hand, for the usual penny. We came full butt against him. Ned drew back and laid hold of my arm. I confess I felt my flesh creep and my eyes dilate.

The sweeper himself dropped his broom, and seized one hand of Ned's and one of mine. It was Monday, come down from the gibbett,—Monday, there could be no doubt, for there was the same large droll eye, the same form and manner, more wrinkles, white hair, but still the same man.

He was almost hysterical in his delight, so we drew him to the entrance of a passage in Threadneedle street.

"O, Massa Fred," he said, "O Massa Ned, how mother? How dear missis? O dear, O Lord, you thought I ran away with twenty pound twenty-eight year ago; no, no, not old Monday. Press-gang seized him at Wapping, took him off to Indian station—kept there ten years—then run away—never ask to go—came back to London—made money here. Last week Alderman Woodman—good man, pass here every day to business—left me a hundred pounds. O, ten years I have got that twenty pounds of yours, Massa Gambier, dear, and brought it daily to this very crossing, hoping to see you—hear of you. Here it is."

As Monday said this he drew from a side pocket of his long, soiled scarlet waistcoat a small, greasy bag of gold, and pushed it into my hands.

Tears sprang into my eyes; as for Ned, who was always more impulsive than myself, he walked away for about twenty yards, and then turned back obviously red about the eyes. We both shook Monday by the hand, and he grinned and danced around us, careless of the whole world beside.

"But Monday," said Ned, severely, as if still almost doubting the truth, and looking scrutinizingly in Monday's face, "how did this arise—this murder at Jamaica, your turning pirate captain? Who was it if it wasn't you, who was tried at the old Bailey, and is now swinging in chains at Blackwall Point? Moreover,—mind now, man, you're on your oath,—let me see, have you got two thumbs?"

Monday smiled quietly, and held out his hands. The thumbs were safely on.—Then he sighed, and beat his broom thoughtfully on the ground.

"I was at that trial, massa. That was brother Cæsar; bad lot—bery bad when him blood was up. Neber like white man after captain of Thunderer gave him two hundred lash—blood always up after that."

We looked at each other,—we saw the whole mistake in a moment. I put back the twenty pounds quietly into Monday's hand, then I whispered to my brother, and he nodded approval.

"Monday," I said, "if on inquiry we find your character since you left us has been good, we want you to come back and live with us. We live down in Dorsetshire near the old place now, I am married, and there are three fresh little Gambiers of a new race for you to steal apples for."

The old fellow rested on his broom, took both our hands, and shook with crying.

"Bless you, Massa Gambier, dear," he said. "You'll find I've been steering straight, and straight I always hope to steer. I'm doing very nicely here, but, bless you, I should like to die under your roof."

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S.

Peter Cartwright's Experience.

The venerable Methodist circuit preacher, Peter Cartwright, now in his eighty-third year, and known through the Southwest for thirty years as the "Fighting Parson," is in attendance at the Chicago Methodist General Conference. He delivered a lecture one night last week, during the course of which he related the following remeniscenses of himself and his circuit labor:

The state of this country and of the church in my early days are necessarily connected with myself. Therefore, you will excuse any egotism which may appear. I am a Virginian by birth, and the son of a revolutionary soldier. In my sixth year my parents emigrated to Kentucky, and I spent the greater part of my life in that State when it was a wilderness. Young America has outstripped me. I cannot identify myself with the present generation; the young people to [illegible] pass me with an air that I do not understand. I have been a citizen of the West seventy-seven years. I did not see a newspaper, religious or secular, for twelve years of my life. We never heard of a steamboat or a rail-car, and I had seen a locomotive on the prairie. I would have thought the devil was after me. Our little cabin, about fourteen by sixteen, was in the wilderness. Bishop Asbury, hearing that my mother was a professor, called and preached there, and it was from that time that I date my conversion.

About that time a gentleman from Georgia called at our cabin who possessed a deck of cards, a fiddle and a race horse. I was an apt scholar, and soon won the cards, the fiddle, and the race horse. There was a good deal of whiskey about the country at that time, and one day I took too much, and that was the first and last time I was drunk. We had an old Scotch doctor in the settlement who was an infidel. He heard from my friends that I was much troubled in mind, so he called and examined my tongue, felt my pulse, &c., and finally determined that I had a rush of blood to the head, and advised that my head be shaved and a blister applied.

Shortly after this, I became so impressed with the truth of religion that I used to go from house to house exhorting all to turn from the errors of their way and embrace the gospel. One evening I invited the old doctor to attend. That evening a young lady swooned away. She happened to sit near the old doctor, who attempted to revive her by the usual means, when she, coming to, threw her arms about his neck and cried "Glory to God," which very much discomposed the old doctor.

It is a question to me to this day, how I managed with my first sermon, but at the close of it there came an old gentleman to me and handed me $6 quarterage. There was a young scape-grace in the village whom I frequently enticed into the woods to pray; I usually pray with my eyes shut and when I opened my eyes he was generally absent, which mode of procedure was very annoying to my religious flesh. My experience at this time was very varied and I soon found the avocation I had selected was no sinecure. I have ridden eleven or twelve circuits, and I presume I am the oldest travelling preacher in the United States. If there is an older preacher I should like to see and know who he is. When I joined the Methodist Church, sixty-seven years ago, there was only one conference west of the Alleghanies; there were only twenty-five ministers to cover the whole Northwest and Southwest, and I am the only survivor of them. I have no father, mother, sister, or brother, and sometimes I feel lonely. But although I have traveled thousands of miles, and brought hundreds into the Methodist Church, and suffered many hardships, yet I say to you, that if I had my life to live over again, I should choose to be a Methodist travelling preacher.

This is the thirteenth general conference that I have been elected to serve. At one of my meetings a long time ago, there were two young ladies, very nicely dressed, who appeared to be very much affected. After meeting I ascertained that they lived about half a mile away, and that their mother was, according to my information, a pretty hard case. I determined to call on them, and did so. When I visited them I found the mother at the door, and immediately knew she was angry. I asked her if the young ladies, were her daughters, and she said they were, but that was none of my business. I said, "Madam I have come over to talk with your daughters, and pray with them." She said I should do no such thing, shook her fist under my nose, told me I should not pray, and that I must leave her house. I told her to sit down, for I should pray, and that if she cut up any tantums I would put her out of doors. Then, said she: 'Put me out of doors if you dare." I then commenced, but knew I had to watch as well as pray: "O Lord, this woman wants to lead her husband and daughters to hell. She has more devils in her than Mary Magdalene had. If there is any mercy show it now; if there is not, kill her instantly," for I was afraid she was after me with a stool. Three weeks after I came back, and the first person I met was the old lady, who shouted, "Glory to God," and told me it was the happiest day of her life that she met me.

As a politician I am a Jackson man, and not ashamed of it. Once when preaching at Nashville, General Jackson came in, and there was no room for him. Some one pulled my coat and said, "General Jackson has come." "General Jackson?" said I "Who is General Jackson? If he is not converted, God will damn him as soon as he would a nailer." Next morning I walked down the street and met General Jackson. He shook hands with me and did not seem to be the least angry with my freedom of the day before. He said that McMahon had called on him and apologized for me, but that he had never felt so inclined to kick anybody in his life. "Why," said the General, "if I had a thousand men such as you, with as much moral courage, I could easily conquer all England." When I told McMahon the result of this conversation, he was the most ashamed man I ever saw.

Strange Freaks of Lightning.

Lightning, like light, furnishes another wonderful succession of marvels. How delicate, how subtile! It performs its work sometimes with scarcely a touch. It is a most extravagant idea to compare the causes of thunder and the effects of lightning to the noise and effects of cannon and canon ball. we are free to face with an essentially superior force. It might be said that it constitutes a transition between this world and a better one in fact, it is really subject to transcendental laws which our weak intelligence can not grasp.

Bodies have been killed repeatedly by lightning, and they have not given the slightest trace of any wound or scar, no slight touch of a burn or contusion, no hint of the way by which the bird sprang from its confinement. Delicate and more subtile we have said, has often been its work. Think of its melting a bracelet from a lady's wrist, yet leaving the wrist untouched; think of its melting instantly a pair of crystal goblets suddenly, without breaking them. Arago tells how the lightning one day visited the shop of a Suabian cobbler, did not touch the artisan, but magnetized all his tools. One can well imagine the immense dismay of the poor fellow, his hammer, pincers and awl attracted all the needles, pins, tacks and nails, and caused them to adhere firmly to the tools. The amazed shoemaker thought that everything in the shop was suddenly bedevilled, or else that he was dreaming. And there are several well authenticated cases like this, showing that you can be rendered magnetic by the electric current. We read of a merchant of Wakefield, who had placed in a corner of his room a box of knives and forks and iron tools, destined to be sent to the colonies; in came the lightning, struck open the box, spread the articles on the floor, and it was found, when they were picked up, that every one had acquired new properties—they had all been effected by the subtile touch of the current. Some remained intact others were melted, but they had all been rendered more or less magnetic, so that there was not a single nail in the box but might have served the purpose of a mariner's compass. Such anecdotes excite the sense of the marvelous; and in popular science they became windows through which the young inquirer is able to look abroad into the astonishing fields of nature.—*Electric and Congregational Review.*

Treatment to the Drowned.

The following directions for the treatment of persons supposed to be drowned have been officially published, and their general circulation and preservation may be the means of saving many lives:

If the person has been several minutes under water, he will be found to have stopped breathing, while the pulse at the wrist may be wanting. This unfavorable condition does not necessarily indicate that restorative means are useless, for the heart continues to beat feebly for a short time, after breathing has entirely ceased. It is plain that the object of treatment is to promptly stimulate the heart's action and reinduce respiration. Breathing being suspended, artificial respiration must be temporarily relied on until natural respiration can be re-established.

The means of resuscitation should be instantly applied at the place of rescue; every second is precious, and time is misspent if occupied in conveying the body to a shelter, unless it is immediately adjacent. Efforts to resuscitate a body should be made, though it has not been recovered for some time after its disappearance. During the excitement of an accident no accurate measure of time may be kept—a short period may appear long—and, further, the body may have risen to the surface several times and been unnoticed.

Time is also wasted if the body is dangled in the air, feet uppermost, in the hope of expelling water from the lungs. It has been clearly shown that persons in drowning drew an insignificant amount of water into their chest for the reason that the top of the windpipe behind the tongue closes as soon as the head is immersed. The patient suffers from the want of fresh air, and not from water in the lungs, and when removed from the water may be at first so feeble that he cannot respire. To induce breathing, several methods have been advised. Of these, those recommended and devised by Dr. Sylvester and Dr. Marshall Hall, have been the most highly approved; the former being the most easily understood and applied.

Treatment—Instantly place the patient on his face to allow any water in his mouth and nostrils to run out; then as quickly, put him on his back, and let one attendant stand near the head, lean forward and grasp both arms of the patient, and draw them backward over the head and down to the ground gently, but strongly. This draws up the ribs and enlarges the chest, so that air can enter as when we inspire. Next carry the arms down and fold them over the chest firmly and press on the chest to expel the air as when we expire.

While one presses on the top of the breast, let another press on the stomach, under the ribs, to help to empty the chest.

Now repeat these up and down movements about sixteen times a minute, for that is about the number of breaths we take when well, and thus endeavor to imitate natural breathing.

During these movements, endeavor to keep the tongue drawn forward so that the air can get into the windpipe, and also tickle the nose and throat with some delicate material and apply smelling salts to the nostrils.

While these are proceeding, let others strip from the body the wet clothing especially if the weather is cold, procuring spare garments from spectators, and rub the surface briskly from the feet toward the body. Use friction also upon the face, and if warmth is induced dash upon it some water to rouse the patient.

Persevere in these efforts for half an hour, at least, even if no life is apparent; and if the slightest evidence of vitality is indeced continue until the patient can breath comfortably without assistance.

If recovery is not sufficient to permit swallowing, a small draught of warm tea or coffee, or of weak spirits may be allowed, but the latter must be given carefully for violent fever be induced.

Now let the patient be removed to the nearest comfortable shelter and be placed under medical care.

WHAT A BOY CAN DO.—Mr. Edmund Morris of New Jersey, in the American Journal of Horticulture gives an instance of a boy's success in cultivating that is a very good example for others.

A gentleman within two miles of me has a way of interesting his son (a young lad) in agricultural pursuits, gave him the free use of an acre to cultivate as he pleased. The shrewd boy located his acre close to the side of his father's barn-yard, and the other on the opposite. He could thus trundle out a dozen barrows loads of manure upon his ground whenever so disposed. He planted his acre to Lawton blackberries, cultivated them himself, and last year sold the gross sales of fruits amounted to six hundred dollars. The year preceding, the clear profit from the same acre was four hundred and fifty dollars. I have walked through this magnificent creation of [illegible] care and shrewdness, and must confess that the [illegible] engineering of my own boys in the same line has been able to equal it. The contents of this convenient barn-yard told powerfully upon the quantity and quality of the fruit. The rest of the land, though in the best location was much less valuable than the annual crop. Within gunshot of this field are ten acres of the same berry, which last year yielded a net profit of $1200—more than the land would sell for.

The father of the lad referred to was engaged in the mercantile business in Philadelphia; but he had never realized such profits as he saw his enterprising son annually securing. The example set before him by the lad inflamed his ambition to drop some one or two branches of agriculture, and take to raising berries also. He began his plantings several years ago—for the son has long been harvesting very paying crops—and has been planting annually from the increase of his own fields, until he now has thirty acres of Lawtons. Last winter he cut down an apple orchard of large bearing trees, to make room for more berries. The profit from the latter far outstripped the best orchard in the country.

THE HEBREW MODE OF KILLING ANIMALS.—Rabbi S. M. Isaac gives an interesting account of the Hebrew mode of slaughtering animals for food. An official person called *shocket*, or slayer, performes this task in every slaughter-house, and must be a man of sterling moral character, well versed in the Jewish law especially applicable to this official duty, as to killing the animal and examining it after death, to ascertain that it is sound. Before he is licensed, he must be examined before a board constituted for that purpose, in his knowledge of the laws and regulations, and in sharpening his knife, which must be kept from the slightest notch or roughness of edge. The ox is thus killed: The hind legs are tied, two men hold the head, the *shocket* draws his knife forward across the throat and withdraws it, the blood flows freely and the animal dies. Great care is taken to prevent the animal from seeing the weapon beforehand, and the Rabbi is of the opinion that death by the peculiar knife used is instantaneous. He denies that there is any dislocation or torture by suspension, and does not believe that there is any valid reason on the ground of humanity for rendering the animal insensible by stunning. This is also forbidden by the Jewish regulations.

BEE HIVES.—It is the opinion of some practical bee keepers that tall narrow hives do not preserve the colonies in winter any better, if as well, as broader and shallower ones. A hive ten inches deep is deemed about right if pretty broad, as the bees will store more honey and be nearer the brood apartment, which seems to suit the workers best. A hive ten inches high and fifteen or eighteen broad will give ample room to begin with. As the hive fills, others may be added and removed as circumstances warrant. If it is not desirable to have a colony throw off others, a hive placed under the original one will most likely prevent swarming, but whether this is advantageous on the whole, is a matter about which opinions vary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Interest will be charged on all Book Accounts over thirty days' standing. This arrangement will be strictly adhered to
BLUM & BRIETZ.
Salem N. C., June 5, 1868.

NOTICE.

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of said county their taxes for the year 1868:

At Sides',	Monday	Aug. 10
" Bethania,	Tuesday	" 11
" Old Town,	Wedn'sday	" 12
" Pfaff Town,	Thursday,	" 13
" Blackburn' School-House,	Friday,	" 14
" Stafford's,	Saturday	" 15
" M. Steward's,	Monday,	" 17
" Kernersville,	Tuesday,	" 18
" Crim's 4 Roads,	Wedn'sday	" 19
" Wm. A. Lowrie's,	Thursday,	" 20
" Joseph Wagoner's,	Friday	" 21
" Winston,	Saturday	" 22
" Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Monday,	" 24

When it is expected the people will be prompt in attending and paying their taxes, as I must have all the taxes immediately.

The State and County Taxes for the year 1868 are 45 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

Having received the Tax Book from the Clerk, for the year 1868, I hold it ready for inspection. Any person knowing of property not listed is requested to inform me.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

July 10, 1868.

Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Salem, on Monday July 6th, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted,	$70,285 20
Cash Items,	2,725 59
Due from National Banks,	22,014 35
U. S. Bonds Deposited with U. S. Tr.	84,000 00
Cash, National Bank Notes,	3,244 00
" Legal Tender	10,150 00
" Fractional Currency,	310 52
	$192,729 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	3,000 00
Circulation,	30,600 00
Individual Deposits,	31,230 55
U. S. Deposits,	27,816 40
Profit and Loss,	82 71
	$192,729 66

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

North-Western N. C. R. R. Co.,

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE.

SALEM, N. C., July 8, 1868.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in Salem, on Thursday the 23rd instant.

Business of importance is to be transacted.

R. L. PATTERSON, Sec. & Treas.

July 8,—46

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868.

Meeting of the Legislature.

We give such proceedings of the Legislature as we deem of general interest, in another column.

In organizing, no member banned by the Howard Amendment, and not relieved by Congress, was permitted to qualify. The only oath required was that laid down in the new Constitution.

Soon after the organization, "Gov. Holden repaired to the executive office, where he was courteously received by Gov. Worth, who retired, leaving the former in possession, and ready to enter on his duties.—Gov. Holden is now in office, and will be Governor for the space of just four years and six months."

Both Houses of the General Assembly of North Carolina passed a resolution ratifying the Constitutional (Howard) amendment, on Thursday evening.

The election for two United States Senators will probably take place next Tuesday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Quarterly Report of National Bank, Sheriff's Tax collecting notice and R. R. Meeting Notice.

☞ Gov. Holden's Inaugural Address, and the Amnesty Proclamation by President Johnson, are interesting papers, and occupy a considerable portion of our columns.

☞ A severe drought continues to prevail in this immediate vicinity, although within three or four miles all around us, refreshing showers and seasonable rains are reported.

LATEST NEWS.

☞ Owing to the crowded state of our columns, several articles, prepared for this paper have been omitted.

We make room for the latest news from New York, Washington and Raleigh.

The Democratic Convention, which met in New York, on Saturday the 4th, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, up to Wednesday morning, had made no nominations yet. Six unsuccessful ballots were had. The sixth ballot resulted for Pendleton 122½, Parker 13, Church 33, Packer 27, Johnson 21, Doolittle 12, Hendricks 30, Blair 5.

In Washington, Politicians consider the contest between Hendricks and Chase.

A platform has been adopted by the Convention, which declares:

Slavery and Secession are regarded as dead issues.

Bonds payable in lawful money unless the face calls for coin.

Equal taxation of all property, including coin.

One currency for all.

Economy.

Reduction of the Army and Navy.

Abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and inquisitorial modes of collecting Revenue.

Subordination of the Military to Civil authority.

Restoration of all the States.

Amnesty for all political offences, including restoration of suffrage in *all* the States.

The control of suffrage belongs exclusively to each State, and Congress has usurped it, in violation of the Constitution.

Reconstruction Acts unconstitutional *and void.*

Thanks to President Johnson.

Invites all parties to unite on this platform.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—On the 7th, the Senate was still engaged on the Tax Bill.

In the House, Stephens introduced his new Impeachment articles, and asked a committee. The consideration of the matter was postponed to Monday.

☞ We have proceedings of the State Legislature up to Wednesday. Nothing of much importance aside from the synopsis elsewhere.

Important Telegram from Gen. Canby.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 3rd. 1868.

To his Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN, *Governor of North Carolina;*

Your telegram announcing the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of North Carolina has been received, and instructions will be sent to-day to the military commanders in North Carolina to abstain from the exercise of any authority under the reconstruction laws, except to close up unfinished business, and not to interfere in civil matters unless the execution of the law of June 25th, 1868, should be obstructed by unlawful or forcible opposition to the inauguration of the new State Government.

The Railroad appointments made by Gov. Worth have been annulled.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

From Washington.

IN SENATE, June 30, a resolution from the Texas Reconstruction Convention, narrating disorders and murders in that State, was referred to the Military Committee.

The civil appropriation bill was resumed, and discussed to adjournment.

On Wednesday, Trumbull spoke against the bill excluding the Southern States from the Electoral College, and moved to strike from the bill Florida and Arkansas. No action.

July 2d, a joint resolution was passed, admitting six Japanese youths to Naval Academy at Annapolis.

A bill was introduced convening the next session of Congress on the third Monday in November.

July 6th, In the House, North Carolina's adoption of the 14th article was communicated, and the credentials of the North Carolina representatives presented. Messrs. French, Deweese and Jones were sworn in. Adjourned.

SENATE.—After unimportant business the tax bill was considered till adjournment.

Gov. Worth's Protest.

State of North Carolina,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, July 1st, 1868.

Gov. W. W. HOLDEN, Raleigh, N. C.

Sir:—Yesterday morning, I was verbally notified by Chief Justice Pearson, that, in obedience to a telegram from Gen. Canby, he would, to-day, at 10 A. M., administer to you the oath required preliminary to your entering upon the discharge of the duties of *Civil Governor* of the State; and that, thereupon, you would demand possession of my office.

I intimated to the Judge my opinion that such proceeding was premature, even under the reconstruction legislation of Congress, and that I should probably decline to surrender the office to you.

At sun down, yesterday evening, I received from Col. Williams, Commandant of this Military Post, an extract from the General Orders, No. 120, of Gen. Canby, as follows:

Headquarters, 2d Military District,
Charleston, S. C., June 30th, '68.

General Orders,
No. 120.

[EXTRACT.]

To facilitate the organization of the new State Governments, the following appointments are made: To be Governor of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, Governor elect, *vice* Jonathan Worth, removed; to be Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, Tod R. Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill an original vacancy—to take effect July 1st, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina."

I do not recognize the validity of the late election, under which you, and those co-operating with you, claim to be invested with the civil government of the State. You have no evidence of your election, save the certificate of a Major-General of the United States Army.

I regard all of you, as in effect, appointees of the military power of the United States not as "deriving your powers from the consent of those you claim to govern." Knowing, however, that you are backed by Military force here, which I could not resist, if I would, I do not deem it necessary to offer a futile opposition, but vacate the office, without the ceremony of actual eviction, offering no further opposition than this my protest.

I would submit to actual expulsion, in order to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question as to the constitutionality of the legislation under which you claim to be the rightful Governor of the State, if the past action of that tribunal furnished any hope of a speedy trial. I surrender the office to you under what I deem Military duress, without stopping, as the occasion would well justify, to comment upon the singular coincidence, that the present State Government is surrendered *as without legality, to Him,* whose own official sanction, but three years ago, *declared it valid.*

I am, Very Respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—Farmers and Stock Breeders, who look to their own interests, should send for a copy of this interesting Monthly Magazine. Specimen copies free. Address

N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers,
Parksburg, Chester Co., Pa.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
GOV. W. W. HOLDEN,

IN CAPITOL SQUARE, JULY 4, 1868.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The unity of government which constitutes us one people, has been restored. The Great Rebellion is suppressed. The will of the majority, from which there will be no further appeal, has been pronounced. Although the passions which the rebellion engendered and evoked may disturb us for a season, they can never afflict us hereafter nor retard the progress of free principles on this continent. The Union has been preserved. It has been preserved not only on its former basis of liberality for one race, but its foundations are now broad enough for the whole people, of whatsoever origin, color or former condition.

We have assembled to-day to begin anew the work of self-government. The Congress of the United States, properly charged with the reconstruction of the lately insurgent States and their restoration to their Constitutional relations to the government has proceeded upon principles which have their basis in the rights of man; and it has so guarded those principles by enactments and amendments to the Constitution, as to render them safe for the future in the hands of the people of the respective States. We believe that the work thus begun for the whole people by the whole people of the State will be prosecuted to proper results. We trust that the foundations which have been laid, and which we this day dedicate to Liberty and Union in North Carolina, will remain solid and firm for all time to come beneath the edifice of general prosperity and happiness to be erected thereon. We feel sure that a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," will outlast any other form, and will confer greater benefits than any other on those who are destined to live under it, and, we are, therefore, confident that all that is valuable and perfect in whatsoever is merely human in its character, must flow from the form we have adopted.

The people of this State have formed and ratified a Constitution of Government, which contains all the great principles of liberty contended for in past ages by the wise and good of England and America. The Constitution has been considered and approved of by the Congress of the United States as "republican in form," and with this approval North Carolina has been restored to her former condition and privileges in the Union.

This Constitution holds, fellow-citizens, as a self-evident fact, that all men are equal in their political and civil rights.

It declares that "all government originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole."

It declares "that the State shall ever remain a member of the American Union"—that there is no such right as that of secession, and that any attempt at secession "ought to be resisted by the whole power of the State."

It provides for the freedom of the press, for freedom of speech, and declares that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall *not* be suspended."

It guards every citizen's house as his castle, against general warrants not supported by proper evidence; and it guards personal liberty as of chief value to the citizen.

It declares that "as political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by property, therefore no property qualifications ought to affect the right to vote or hold office."

It secures religious freedom.

It provides for education as a "*right,*" which it is "the *duty* of the State to guard and maintain."

It declares that perpetuities and monopolies, hereditary emoluments and privileges, and *ex post facto* laws are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

It declares that human slavery is "forever prohibited within this State."

It provides that all property shall be taxed "according to its true value in money," thus establishing the only just system of taxation; and for the protection of both the poll and the lands, it provides that for State and County purposes the poll tax shall never exceed two dollars, and that this tax shall be "equal to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash,"—thus balancing the land against the poll tax, and preventing injustice or oppression to either.

It makes the most stringent provision for maintaining State credit.

It provides for a homestead for every head of a family, and, as far as it was possible to do so, secures such homestead against all debts or obligations.

It very tenderly provides for the rights of married women, by exempting all their property from the debts of their husbands, and giving them power, with the assent of the husband, to convey such property as they may choose.

It provides for the poor, for the orphan, for the deaf and dumb and blind, for the insane, for idiots and inebriates, and, in fine, for all who are benighted, wretched or forlorn.

It separates from each other the three great departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial; and it makes them all dependent on the people as the only rightful source of power.

It provides that every male citizen shall be a voter, and every voter shall be eligible to office. Suffrage has thus been bestowed upon all. The colored man has the same right with the white men to vote and hold office. I do not inquire whether it was necessary to do this to accomplish reconstruction. It is sufficient that justice is always a necessity in founding governments that are to operate upon all, and that without it no government can be expected to endure. The ballot thus bestowed upon our recently enfranchised people will remain with them. There is no power that can deprive them of it, without plunging us into a protracted and terrible civil war. Four millions of human beings, who have once tasted the blessings of freedom, would not surrender these blessings without a struggle. They would find powerful friends here and elsewhere in the country. Greater calamities and sufferings than those endured by our people in the late rebellion would come upon us with such a struggle, but the result though long delayed, would not be doubtful. Liberty for all would again triumph. Those who had provoked such a "war of races," would disappear from the earth, and their possessions would pass from their children to the conquerors. There can be no danger of such a conflict if every one will faithfully submit to the Constitution and laws, and follow the things that make for peace and good will among the people. The friends of reconstruction will prevail hereafter, as heretofore, not only in the State but in the nation, and the colored people will, therefore, retain the right of suffrage, and exercise it as it is, in common with the white race, with no qualification save that of manhood. There is no resonable ground to fear that it will not operate beneficially for all. The repugnance to it which exists among many of our people, will gradually subside, when they shall be convinced by actual experience, that none of the evils they anticipate have resulted from it.

This Constitution, fellow-citizens, must be administered by its friends and supporters. The people have so decided. The interests it guards are too precious to be committed to any extent to unfriendly hands. Every office and every employment in the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, must be filled by the friends of reconstruction and of the new State constitution. So far as the Executive is concerned this purpose will be inflexibly maintained, not only from a sense of propriety and justice, but as indispensable to a full and fair trial of the principles contained in the Constitution. These principles are dear to the friends of liberty and of the government of the United States; and no opportunity should be afforded to those who are opposed to them to occupy official positions or to have employments, in which they would be tempted, as they certainly are disposed, to pervert, distort or misapply them. The friends of the government must conduct the government in all its departments. Yet it does not follow that others will be singled out to be wronged or oppressed. The people do not oppress or wrong any one when they say that certain persons shall not have office, on account of their political opinions.—Office is a privilege, which may be bestowed or withheld without infringing any right. Every citizen of the State will be free. The laws will be made for all, and will operate equally upon all. Every citizen will enjoy in equal measure, the protection of the Courts. There will be no social proscription. No effort will be made to blacken the names of even unrepentant rebels, as was the case with the tories of the revolution; but it will be left to history to assign to their appropriate places all the actors in the late tragedy of rebellion. In fine, those who will conduct the government are not the enemies of any portion of the people of the State.—They desire to do justice to all, and, as far as may be, to be the friend of all. If the administration of public affairs shall bring peace, prosperity and happiness, all will share in these blessings; if, on the contrary, it shall produce disorder, and further suffering and misery, none will be exempt from these calamities.

The injunction of the Constitution regarding education should be faithfully observed. Colleges, high schools, Normal schools for the education of teachers, and public schools for all, should be established at the earliest practicable period, and liberally sustained from the public treasury. We should so conduct our public schools as to render them superior to all others of a similar kind in the State, and thus make it the interest, as well as the duty, of parents to regard them as common to all, the rich and the middle classes as well as the poor. The first duty of a free State is to educate its children. It cannot be too often repeated that the structure and perpetuity of free institutions depend on the intelligence and virtue of the people. We must either prepare to educate thoroughly the rising generation of both races, or abandon the hope that we shall continue a free and self-governing State. It does not follow, nor does the Constitution require that the white and colored races shall be educated together in the same schools.—It is believed to be better for both, and most satisfactory to both, that the schools for the two, thus separate and apart, should enjoy equally the fostering care of the State.

The Constitution provides for organizing and arming the militia to "execute the law, suppress riots and insurrections and to repel invasion." The opinion of Washington, uttered in 1790, that a "free people ought not only to be armed but well disciplined," and that a well organized militia "is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order," is not less weighty now, than it was then. The militia should be organized at once. It is the duty of the Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed and to preserve peace among the people. This duty will be performed promptly, fearlessly and firmly. Every citizen must submit to lawful authority, or, refusing to do so, must expect the penalties of the violated law. In the language of our great General, second only to him, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,"—"Let us have Peace!" The sword of war, which would not have been drawn but for the criminal folly of the recently insurgent States, should never again be wielded by Americans against Americans. Every interest that is dear to us, and every hope that we may indulge for the future, is indissolubly bound up with peace and tranquility among ourselves. But there can be no peace without law, and there can be no efficacy in law without obedience. The poor and the humble should be protected to as full an extent as others. They need more than others this protection. Every one must be free to use what is his own, not trespassing on the rights of others; to follow his particular calling or employment; to labor and to enjoy the fruits of his labor; to speak freely his sentiments and to vote as he pleases, and not to be injured or questioned by any for doing any of these things. The people of North Carolina are proverbial for their law abiding disposition. It is not apprehended that disturbances will arise, or that combinations will be formed to resist the laws; yet it is known that many hold the opinion that the reconstruction laws of the United States are unconstitutional, and therefore null and void; and it may be that this may lead, if not to open resistance, to a forcible denial in some localities of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the State, formed and adopted in pursuance of said laws. It is also known that a disposition exists, among no inconsiderable portion of our population, to oppress the poor whites and the colored race, on account of their political opinions. The magistrates and Courts will be sustained by the whole power of the State in such action as may be deemed necessary to protect those who may be thus wronged or oppressed; and the magistrates and the Courts will be sustained by the whole power of the State in giving effect to the Constitution itself, as having been fairly, justly and properly adopted, and as binding in all respects on every citizen, until changed or modified in the mode prescribed in the instrument itself. Differences in political sentiment are to be expected, and are not calculated in themselves to endanger the State; but a purpose to subvert the government, on the assumption that it is not properly derived, has not been constitutionally adopted, and is illegitimate and not binding, should be narrowly watched and promptly checked, on the first manifestation of any overt act on the part of those cherishing such purpose. The Constitution of this State is, under the Constitution of the United States the supreme organic law. The government which it establishes, and the laws passed in pursuance of it, will be maintained and enforced. To render resistance, therefore, impracticable, if not impossible, and to maintain the peace by executing the laws in a spirit of justice to all, it is deemed essential that a portion of the militia should be well-disciplined and armed, and should be thus ready at any moment, under the orders of the commander-in-chief, for active duty.

It is not proposed, nor is it required by the Constitution, that the two races should be mustered and drilled in the same companies and regiments. Following the example of the government of the United States, they may be divided into separate companies and regiments; but it is due to the colored race that they should have, whenever they desire it, officers of their own color for their own companies and regiments. In this, as in all other things concerning our white and colored fellow-citizens, absolute civil and political equality should be maintained. The public burdens should fall equally on both, and there should be no distinction between them in their political and civil rights.

The Constitution provides that "to maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable, and never be questioned." It would be difficult to overstate the value of character to individuals or to States. A State which deliberately says, "this is my seal—the debt is just, but I will not pay it," proclaims that there is no virtue in moral obligation, and sinks at once to the level of savage races, whom no treaty or obligation can bind. States flourish and prosper, and are respected, in proportion as they adhere to the eternal principles of justice. North Carolina, when fully herself, uninfluenced by the passions of the rebellion, would have felt any stain upon her credit as a wound, and would have submitted to any sacrifice to avert even the suspicion that her honor could be sullied by any act of her own. North Carolina is again a State, in the full sense in which she was before she rebelled, and her obligations and duties are as binding as they formerly were. These obligations and duties cannot be evaded or avoided. The payment of the interest on her debt as provided for in the Constitution, would at once place her credit on a secure footing. A debt ceases to affect credit injuriously when the interest is promptly paid, and when it is seen that an accumulation of valuable property and general prosperity is the result of the indebtedness. The credit of England is equal to that of any country, yet the English debt is the result of the accumulation of ages, and is of enormous magnitude.—The secret of the credit of England is the unvarying punctuality with which her interest is paid, and the fact that she is constantly adding to her wealth and power by the use of what she has borrowed.

I do not doubt that the General Assembly, responding to the general wish of our people, will make prompt and ample provision for meeting the interest on the State debt.

By meeting promptly the interest on her debt the State will be enabled to borrow money to prosecute internal improvements, which are essential to the development of her resources. Money thus expended, and money expended for education, will constitute the very best investment the State could make. A vigorous and well directed system of internal improvements, from the seaboro to the Tennessee line, thus placing us in direct communication with the Mississippi valley, with cheap rates of freight and travel, would stimulate agriculture and the mechanic arts, build up our sea ports, increase our commerce both foreign and coastwise, draw thither immigrants from the Northern States and from Europe, arrest emigration from the State, give employment to thousands of our people, and thus place us at no very distant day in the front rank of the American States. No State in the Union has superior advantages to North Carolina, whether we consider the extent of her sea coast, the value of her harbors, her geographical situation, the salubrity of her climate, or the nature and variety of her resources and productions. She is exempted on the one hand from the protracted and rigorous winters of the North, and on the other from the blasting heats of the South. Favored thus with climate and soil, extending from Currituck to Cherokee, five hundred miles, and one hundred and eighty miles in width at one point, with fifty thousand square miles of territory, and a population of not more than twenty to the square mile, it is obvious that a great and prosperous future is before her, if her people should prove true to themselves. What we need is capital and mind, to bring out these resources—to render them convenient and useful and available for wealth and power. We need skilled labor. We need educated, thinking, investigating and enterprising minds, on our farms, in our work shops and manufactories, in our mines, on our railroads, at the head of our schools and presses, and indeed in every industrial enterprise or pursuit.

Fellow-citizens, let us come out of the caverns of the past, and forgetting whatever is not worthy to be remembered, let us resolve to do our duty in our day and time, as North Carolinians, as Americans. In a climate and with a soil for which Providence has done so much, let us resolve to do something for ourselves and our children. Let us devote ourselves to the art of peace. Let our children and our children's children, when they shall come to take our places say of us, "Our ancestors remembered and did what was wise, and what was good for us. Behold, the beautiful country they have left to us!—the just and equal laws that their work has made strong in us that we can do even more for our children than they have done for us." Let us at least unite upon the one great object of improving and building up the State. Let us welcome capital and immigration, furnishing as they will the indispensable means to our progress and prosperity. Prejudices growing out of nativity, or out of the rebellion are not worthy to be cherished. Let us discard such prejudices. We are once more Americans all. Let us receive with courtesy and kindness every citizen of the Northern or Eastern States who may cast his lot among us, and measure him as we measure others, according to his personal and moral worth. We cannot hope to improve our condition if we repel capital and immigration, either by so acting as to produce the belief that it is not safe to settle among us on account of want of law and order, or unpleasant, because of rude or uncivil treatment to the immigrant. It should be remembered that our ancestors were, originally, as much "adventurers" as others. Of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence for this State nether was a native. Richard Caswell, one of our greatest Governors, and sometimes called the WASHINGTON of North Carolina was not a native; nor was Joseph Caldwell who built up our University and led the way with Murphey, Yancey, Stanly, Saunders and others in internal improvements and public instruction.

We want the the best people in Europe and from all parts of the United States, to settle among us. It is men that make a State. Let them come, with their enterprise and money, their muscle and intelligence; and when they get here let the only rivalry be as to who shall do most for the good and the glory of our beloved State.

The government of the United States, in the prosecution of the war to surpress the rebellion, and in the measures it has adopted to reconstruct the Union, has exhibited extraordinary clemency and magnanimity. It has taken no vengeance for the past, but has required only security for the future. It has deprived no man of his property save for war purposes during the progress of the war; it has exhiled no man; it has punished no man for the crime of rebellion. It has simply required that those who have been in rebellion should renew their allegience, and that such guards should be placed in the organic laws of the State and the nation as to prevent future rebellion. Instead of defining or restricting suffrage permanently, it has left it with the respective States, to be determined and settled as they may choose; and this State, following in full measure the example of the national government, has made suffrage free to all.

But the war to suppress the rebellion has, in its results, necessarily changed, as it has settled, the theory of construction previously held by a large portion of the people. Our liberties have been consolidated, and the Union can, in no event, be dissolved. It is to endure always. It must increase, but never decrease. For all great national purposes the government of the United States is over the States and paramount to the States and the allegiance of the citizen is first due to it. There is no appeal from the will of the nation, expressed by a majority. Armed resistance to the national authority, whether by individuals of their own account, or by individuals acting under supposed State authority or command, is *treason,* and must be so held and treated. The doctrine of State's rights, as held by Mr. Calhoun and his followers has ceased to have validity or vitality; and the teachings and doctrines of Washington, Hamilton, Webster, Jackson, Clay and Lincoln now constitute the true, and the only safe theory of construction. This has been settled, under Providence, by the result of a solumn appeal to arms among brethren; and he who would unsettle this theory, thereby rendering it possible that secession should ever again be attempted, is no friend to his species, to his State, or to the general government of his country. The government of the United States is no longer a feeble luminary receiving and dispensing light to surrounding planets; but it is a full sun, burning with superior splendor, pervading and holding up in itself the entire system, and kindling new planets into life and motion. How beneficent, how glorious, how far reaching will be the light it will dispense when it reaches its meridian, we shall not live to see, but the generations to come after us will walk in that light, and be contented, prosperous and happy. In the fullness of their gratitude they will thank God, as we do, that the government of the United States, delivered from the perils of rebellion, and reconstructed on the basis of the equal rights of all, is as indestructible as the earth itself, and as secure in its position and in the exercise of all its great powers, as

"The Mount that rears
Its head where northern winter sphears
Of unmelting snow upon the cloud,
There is no force in the firmament."

I have thus, fellow-citizens, stated briefly and plainly the great principles contained in our State Constitution, and I have frankly announced the policy which will characterize my administration.—Cheerfully assisting in whatever may be necessary for anything that has occurred in the past, I shall endeavor to do my duty. I shall keep constantly in view the welfare of

North Carolina. I love the Union, because it is the first, the last, the only hope of my State; and I love my State, because her people have been good and kind to me, and because her sky is above my home, as it will be above my grave. If I have enemies, that does not make me an enemy to my State, nor move me to a course of action based on resentment or revenge. I follow the principles of Washington, who founded, and of Lincoln who saved, the Republic; and when these principles cease to lead, I shall cease to follow. May the God of our fathers have us in His holy keeping; may He govern and not we; and may the future of our beloved State be as bright and and as glorious as the last seven years have been disasterous and unhappy.

Amnesty Proclamation by President Johnson.

Whereas, In the month of July, *Anno Domini* 1861, in accepting the conditions of civil war, which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation; nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpared, and that as soon as those objects should be accomplished, the war on the part of the Government should cease; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States has, heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the afore-named rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8th day of December, 1863; on the 26th day of March, 1864; on the 28th day of March 1865; and on the 7th day of September, 1867; and,

Whereas, The said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgement by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and of the Government thereunder; and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and,

Whereas, It is desirable to reduce the standing army, and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgement of the freedom of speech and of the press, and suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus*, and of the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our free institutions in time of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our Republican form of Government, and exhaustive of the National resources; and,

Whereas, It is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and privalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances and presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the Government, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, and on the contrary to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws; now,

Therefore, Be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution, and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare unconditionally, and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any Court of the United States having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except, also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-third.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A cow bought for $10, whose milk but pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at $30, that gives double the amount of milk affords by the former.

A "cheap plow" at $5, costing in one season $3 in repairs, and three more in lost time to teams, men, and by retarding crops, is a dearer plow than one at $10 requiring no repairs.

A ten-acre field, costing $50 per acre; and ditched, manured and improved $50 more, so as to give double crops is much more valuable and profitable than twenty acres improved, costing double the money.

MARRIED:

At Hope Indiana, June 21st, by Rev. L. Lennert, Rev. Martin Houser, of West Salem, Illinois, to Mrs. Eliza Spaugh of the former place.

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

Legislature of North Carolina.

[Compiled from the Standard.]

Pursuant to Proclamation of W. W. HOLDEN, Governor elect of North Carolina, the Senators elect convened at the capitol in the city of Raleigh, at 12 M., on Wednesday, July 1st, A. D., 1868.

The Senate having been called to order, R. P. Dick, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, administered the constitutional oath of office to the Lieutenant Governor elect, Tod R. Caldwell, who thereupon assumed the Chair as President of the Senate.

On assuming the Chair, Mr. Caldwell said:

SENATORS:—Having been chosen by the Freemen of North Carolina to the high and honorable office of Lieutenant Governor of the State, I, to-day, with unaffected diffidence enter upon my duties, determined, as far as in me lies, to discharge with fidelity to the country and with such a degree of impartiality as, I trust, may secure the approval of those over whom it is my province to preside.

Well aware, Senators, of the difficulty of my task, and fully cognizant of my inexperience in the administration of parliamentary law, I throw myself upon your indulgence, feeling assured that your generous impulses will prompt you to look upon my defects with a proper measure of allowance, and induce you to aid and sustain me, by friendly counsel, in interpreting and enforcing such rules as you may adopt for the government of this body.

Our common country has recently passed through a trying ordeal, and although the fury of the tempest has abated, the billows of our troubled ocean are still surging around. The face of the waters is rough; true and well-skilled pilots are needed to steer the old ship of State safely into harbor. The people have chosen us as helmsmen—the cargo is rich and precious—it consists of the lives, the liberties, the fortunes and the honor of our confiding constituents—may we realize our responsibility, and strive not to disappoint their hopes and expectations; but with stout hearts and determined purpose, go to work vigorously, and endeavor to repair the damages of the last seven eventful years. Let us, by acts of kindness and prudent legislation, cultivate a feeling of true friendship and brotherly love among our people, who have recently been so unnaturally estranged. And let the victors in the late conflict compel the gratitude and admiration of the vanquished by an exhibition of charity, that noblest of Christian virtues, and by forgiveness to all who by "good works" show that they have repented of their errors and are resolved for the future to dedicate themselves, with all their energies and talents, to the building up of the waste places of our once happy and beautiful land.

We have, Senators, noble and patriotic duties to perform, the chiefest of which is to harmonize our people and prevail upon them to cherish a feeling of respect and veneration for the government of the United States, whose broad ægis is over us all to shield us from harm and protect us against foes from without and from within. Forgetting then, what is behind us, let us press onward in the glorious struggle to make our's the grandest nation on the face of the globe. This can be accomplished by educating and elevating our people—by indoctrinating the rising generation with the true principles of Republican government—by making the humblest peasant in the land feel that the protecting arm of power is continually around and about him—and by teaching the haughty, the vicious and the strong that they cannot attain to such a height as to be above the avenging hand of violated law. May it be our aim so to legislate as to do equal and exact justice to all classes and conditions of men. Then we shall merit the good will and approbation of the wise, the virtuous and the good; a kind and benignant Providence will also smile upon our labors and sustain us in our efforts to ameliorate the condition of our people, and to preserve and perpetuate the good name of our honest old State

Bespeaking your co-operation, Senators, in enforcing the rules which may be enacted for the government of this body, and invoking the blessings of Almighty God to rest upon our deliberations, I now announce that the Senate is ready to proceed with its further organization.

The President appointed Senator Wm. Barrow, of the 4th District, and Senator W. H. S. Sweet, of the 10th District, as Principal Clerk, and Assistant respectively pro tem.

The constitutional oath was then administered to the Senators who were under no political disabilities, by Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, R. P. Dick.

The President thereupon announced that a majority of all the Senators elect having duly qualified, the Senate was prepared to proceed to business.

Certificates of election were presented by the following named Senators elect, and laid on the table, viz:

9th District—		Joshua Barnes.
12th	"	Wm. A. Allen.
14th	"	John W. Pardie.
22nd	"	Josiah Turner, Jr.
25th	"	John M. Lindsay.
28th	"	Wm. B. Richardson.
34th	"	Peter A. Wilson.
41st	"	Edmund W. Jones.
42nd	"	Wm. M. Moore.
43rd	"	W. Levi Moore.

The Senate then adjourned until 11 A. M., to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by Associate Justice Reade, who administered the oath of office to the members present, excepting those banned by the 14th article of the United States Constitution.

It appearing that a quorum of members was present,

Mr. Bowman was nominated and chosen as temporary Speaker of the House.

On motion of Mr. Abbott, the House proceeded to the election of a permanent Speaker.

The nominees being Messrs. Joseph W. Holden, of Wake, and Plato Durham, of Cleaveland. The vote was decided in favor of Mr. Holden—74 to 24.

When the Speaker was conducted to the Chair, he addressed the House as follows:

Members of the House of Representatives:

—No Legislative body which has assembled in this State, since the first under the Constitution of 1776, has had such onerous matters awaiting its attention as this first General Assembly under the Constitution of 1868. The system then devised by our ancestors has measurably passed away—Admirable in many respects, yet among its institutions were some evil to the happiness of posterity, but which have been happily consumed in the fire and flame of war. New ideas, new principles and new institutions have taken their place, and the fundamental law of North Carolina now gives no shadow of protection to slavery, makes no discrimination against any race of men, nor any oppressive distinction against the humble, but it breathes in every letter the pure and holy spirit of liberty to ALL MEN.

It is not my province, gentlemen, to dictate the course of your deliberations. The current of reform which runs high in your midst, needs no hand to guide its waves and no arm to direct its motion. The channels, through which it is to flow, are laid broad and deep in the State Constitution. But while your work is scarcely yet begun, a prayer may be wafted to Heaven for its complete success—that no negligence may mar or timidity injure it and that with you the white-winged Angels of Harmony and Peace may continue to dwell.

Firmness, impartiality, prudence and a close adherence to custom should mark the method of your presiding officer. As such I shall know no member here save as the peer of the other; and with your assistance, gentlemen, I hope to discharge my duties in a proper manner.

But the end of all your labors, and the sum of all your efforts, is the American Union. Twice has restoration failed, but with more liberal laws and *greator* freedom our North Carolina is now returning to her place at the family board. Like a wanderer she comes back and pleads for the love of other days. The mother will lift her up and "smooth from her forehead the furrows of care," for she who was lost has been found, who was dead is alive again!

This is the land of our love and the home of our affections. But still no paltry State limits confine our patriotism or curb our energies. As grand and vast as American soil, are our future hopes! As high as her mountain peaks are our aspirations. As swift as the bill torrent are the feet of her sons, and as terrible as the winds is the wrath of her children. Mighty nation! Grand Republic! May North Carolina be the brightest in thy constellation and the loveliest of thy train!

I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the House then proceeded to the election of Principal Clerk.

Messrs. John H. Boner, of Forsyth, and Seaton Gales, of Wake, being in nomination, the vote was decided in favor of Mr. Boner.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the House then proceeded to the election of Assistant or Reading Clerk.

Messrs. Candler, of Buncombe, O'Hara, of Wayne, Charlotte of Carteret, and Ebeck, of Granville, being in nomination, the vote was decided in favor of Mr. Candler.

By resolution of Mr. Bowman,

A messenger was ordered to be sent to the Senate informing that body that the House of Representatives was organized and ready for the transaction of business.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Estes, was passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate, asking the concurrence of the same:

Resolved, That a joint Committee of five—three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, be appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is organized and ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

The House then adjourned until four o'clock, P. M.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Ellis moved that the House adjourn, in respect to the memory of the late Edmund B. Freeman, until 11 o'clock on Thursday. A quorum not voting, the motion was lost.

Mr. Seymore introduced the following resolution which was passed:

Resolved, That until the adoption of permanent rules, the rules of the late Constitutional Convention, with the exception of rule 30, be adopted for the regulation of the proceedings of this House in so far as they are applicable.

Mr. Abbott gave notice that he would on to-morrow, [Thursday] or at some subsequent day, introduce a bill to incorporate the "Cumberland and Bladen Railroad."

The House then adjourned until 11 o'clock Thursday.

SENATE, THURSDAY, July 2d, 1868.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of Principal and Assistant Doorkeepers.

The names of J. T. Ball and Lee Couch were put in nomination.

The roll was called, resulting in the unanimous election of Mr. Ball.

Mr. Turner, of Orange, addressed the Chair.

The President refused to recognize him as a member of the Senate, inasmuch as his political disabilities imposed by the Constitutional Amendment, known as Article XIV, have not been removed.

Mr Robbins appealed from the decision of the President. The yeas and nays were called and the President sustained.

Mr. Jones of Wake, moved to adopt the rules of order of the Legislature of 1866-7, for the government of the Senate.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by substituting the rules of the Constitutional Convention of 1868. Adopted.

Mr. Robbins offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the credentials of the Senators elect, which were laid upon the table yesterday, be now taken from the table, and that all those Senators who present credentials properly authenticated, be allowed at once to qualify upon taking the oath prescribed in the constitution of North Carolina.

Mr. Robbins moved a suspension of the rules.

The President decided that according to the rules adopted, the rules could not be suspended without one day's notice previously given.

On motion of Mr. Rich, the credentials of members laid on the table yesterday were referred to a committee.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting the message of the Governor; which was read and two hundred copies ordered to be printed, the House concurring.

EVENING SESSION.

A message was received from the House of Representatives—transmitting the joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Rich moved that the Senate concur. The yeas and nays were ordered and the resolution adopted.

FRIDAY, July 3d, 1868.

Very little business to interest the general reader in the House to-day.

The Resolution relative to the credentials of disqualified members was taken up, amended and laid on the table until the Investigating Committee report.

In the House of Representatives, notice was given that a joint resolution would be introduced shortly petitioning Congress to remove from all citizens of this State the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States.

SENATE, Saturday, July 4th.

Mr Winstead, chairman of the investigating committee reported favorably upon the credentials of the following Senators: J. W. Purdie, Joshua Barnes, W. R. Richardson, Peter A. Wilson, W. M. Moore and W. L Love.

The report was received and adopted and the Senators sworn in by Chief Justice Pearson and took their seats.

The President announced the passage of the Constitutional amendment by both Houses of the General Assembly, and its ratification by the President of the Senate.

After some unimportant business, the Senate took a recess to hear the address of the Governor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution of investigation into the charges against one of the newly elected Judges of highly offensive, moral and degrading conduct in the public streets, and postponed till Monday, occupied the greater portion of the session.

Adjourned to hear the inaugural address of Gov. Holden.

SENATE, Monday, July 6th.

Mr. Robbins moved the following, as a substitute for his motion, which was pending when the Senate adjourned on Saturday, to wit:

"That the Committee of Investigation be required to ask the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina upon the following questions, to wit:

1st. Has the amendment to the Federal Constitution known as Art. 14, any force or effect, yet as a part of the organic law?

2d. Has that clause of the 3rd section of the recent Act of Congress, re-admitting this State to representation in Congress, which declares that certain classes of citizens shall be deemed ineligible to office any binding or legal force and effect in this State as a co-equal State in the Union?

3rd. Have the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, or any of them, any legal force and effect now in this State, upon the question of the eligibility to office, under the present State government, of such classes of citizens as would be under disability by the Howard Amendment?

4th. Is the present government of this State still provisional only in its character?

And that said committee be instructed to include said opinion or opinions in their reports."

Mr. Robbins supported the resolutions in a speech of great force, followed by Messrs Blythe, Sweet, Rich, Lassiter, Welker and Galloway (negro,) in opposition.

The vote being taken it was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A committee of three was appointed by the House to examine into the management of the Literary fund since 1860, and what disposition has been made of the funds thereof.

Mr. Sinclair, a bill entitled an act to change the method of electing judges of the several Superior Courts. [Provides for the election of the several judges by the electors of the districts in which they reside instead of by the voters of the State at large.]

Referred to the Judiciary Committee hereafter to be appointed.

Investigation into the conduct of a Judge postponed to Thursday.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Corrected by Jno. H. Pemberton, Commission Merchant.

There has been no material change in the market for the past week. Former prices were fully sustained, and dealers more disposed to buy, and paid better prices as the market became more active.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6,00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10,00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 60,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER FOR BOXES, &c.

FRESH GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE near Post Office Building, the

CORN STARCH,
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE,
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

Up with the Rail Road!!

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the *"nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."*

Customers will find our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions, Stationery,
Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps,
Groceries, Drugs & Dyes,
Salts, Oils,
Crockery Ware, &c.

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868. 33-tf.

Salt! Salt!!

2000 Sacks Genuine Liverpool SALT.
2000 " " American

Large full sacks, in *prime order, momentarily expected*, and for sale at lowest current prices.

Orders for lots of 100 sacks or over, received before discharge of vessels, will be filled at *extremely* low prices.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 1m

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....N. C.

Sale Postponed.

ON the premises, near Kernersville, on the **16th of July**, 1868, I will sell for cash, 300 Acres of Land, more or less, as the property of Jno. Hester and Robert Hester, also all their personal estate, liable to seizure at the suit of the United States, for taxes.

JOHN CRANE, Collector,
By JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.

June 26, 1868. 44-tds

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few insertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Address all communications to
WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

Molasses! Molasses!!

NOW landing, Ex. Schooner "ALASKA," direct from Cardenas,

220 HOGSHEADS
30 TIERCES,
40 BARRELS,

Sweet Cuba Molasses,
In prime New Packag's

Selected especially for Summer Trade.

Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1868. 2w

VOGLER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

at Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have a superior lot of Carolina Sheep, where one of the best Tanneries in the State is ready to furnish custom work, upon which prices and terms will be made satisfactory. Repairing will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.—Net Cash, or approved paper at short dates.

Feb. 7, 1868. 32-tf

ATTRACTIONS

AT

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C. April 24, 1868. 35-tf

A. G. FOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.

(Next Door to J. L. & S. T. Meinung's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Scrge Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Rakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with ease nearly.
Can be kept in good running order,
They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride.
And the work shall be always the same.
The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who own it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned,
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT FANS for CLEANING.

Call and see Machines and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

R. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-tf

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh supply of MEDICINES, such as BELL SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, a genuine article for the hair, &c.

Also, CHEMICALS, Glassware, &c.

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.

Feb. 13, 1868.

AGRICULTURAL.

Green Manuring.

Vegetable substances in their green and succulent state, are powerful fertilizers when thoroughly incorporated with the soil. The most pertinent explanation of this fact is furnished by the consideration that they supply the identical elements that future crops require, in the same manner, that out of the material of one house, another may be elaborated, and it is true that many of these materials exist in such unity and affinity, as render them especially adapted for the nutrition of the future crop, for it is a recognized truth in physiology, that both animals and plants take up and assimilate from their food a portion of their bulk, in the precise form in which it exists in that food.

The practice of growing crops for the special purpose of plowing in as a manure for succeeding crops is not justified by this consideration merely. It would seem to be a waste of time and material to convert the elements of vegetable growth into living forms twice before they are made profitable. Why grow a lupin or clover plant in one season to be buried, in order that from its remains a cabbage or a turnip may be produced? Why if you build a house, do you not fetch the materials direct from the quay? These questions would be unanswerable did plants obtain all their food from the soil. But such is not the case. A great portion of the bulk of the green crops is obtained from atmospheric sources; and, after a green crop is ploughed in the soil necessarily contains more of the organic elements essential to vegetable nutriment than it did before that crop was grown, it is richer, in fact, by the carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, which the green crop has obtained from sources independent of the soil. In like manner, the crop grown after a green crop has been in, the advantage of a ready supply of mineral elements, which have been worked up by the roots of the fertilizing crop from the soil and subsoil, and which in many instances, owing to their solubility, are with difficulty obtained under ordinary circumstances.

IRON FOR FRUIT TREES.—There has been much difference of opinion in respect to the value of iron as a manure for fruit trees, some asserting that it is very beneficial when properly applied, others that it is perfectly useless. A correspondent of the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, writing from East Woodstock, Connecticut, says that in the year 1849 he planted an early Madeline pear tree. It grew finely and commenced blossoming when two years old, but did not yield a bushel of fruit in five years. The fruit would set well and then fall off. He tried various experiments such as tying down the branches to check the flow of sap, but all without effect, and as he had about one hundred and fifty trees, he thought he had made a very poor investment.

He read the report of a viewing committee at some fair, which gave him encouragement. It was this: There were exhibited some very fine specimens of pears, and it was ascertained that the tree stood where it received the sweepings of a blacksmith shop, which lead to the conclusion that iron was beneficial to the pear. Acting on this hint, he procured a quantity of turnings and filings from a machine shop, and as he ploughed his garden, scattered the iron in the furrows, depositing about a bushel of it around the Madeline pear tree. The next spring the tree blossomed as usual, and about a peck of the fruit came to perfection. The second year the tree was loaded with as nice Madelines as ever were grown. The tree has produced full crops ever since. One year it bore sixteen dollars' worth of pears. He tried the iron on several other trees with very good effect.

CHANGE IN THE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM OF THE SOUTH.—The agricultural interests of the Southern States are undergoing a radical change. The experience of Northern men are being carried with them into the sunny South. They perceive that fruits and vegetables peculiar in May and June in this latitude, can be matured in Alabama, Mississippi and Southern Tennessee in March and April, and that they can be transported by railroad with sufficient expedition to give strawberries, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage and onions to the leading markets of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, a month to six weeks in advance. The directors of the Mobile and Ohio railway, seeing this feature developing, have placed a "fruit train" on their road, "to give the pole the product of the sun," and we may look for a development of this feature, now only in its incipient stage, which will become one of great magnitude. Men from the Northern States, who have settled in the South on the line of the Mobile and Ohio railway, have already shown that strawberries are more profitable than corn or cotton, and that cabbage, potatoes and cucumbers can be made to pay prime cost of these rich, alluvial lands in one season.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine when properly made, either in flavor or for medical purposes. Those who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel diseases. We therefore give the receipt for making it, and having tried it ourselves, (as said the correspondent who furnished the receipt for the *Telegraph* a year ago,) we speak advisedly on the subject.

"Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling.—This makes a most palatable wine."

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

Members of the Legislature.

SENATE.

First Senatorial District. Elihu A White, Jos W Etheridge.
Second senatorial district Franklin G Martindale.
Third senatorial district John B Respes.
Fourth senatorial district William Barrow.
Fifth Senatorial district James W Beasley.
Sixth senatorial district Henry Epps.
Seventh senatorial district Napoleon B Bellamy.
Eighth senatorial district D J Rich.
Ninth senatorial district Joshua Barnes.
Tenth senatorial district William H S Sweet, W A Moore.
Eleventh senatorial district D D Colgrove.
Twelfth Senatorial district William A Allen.
Thirteenth senatorial district Edwin Legg, A H Galloway.
Fourteenth Senatorial district John W. Purdie.
Fifteenth senatorial district Orlin S Hays.
Sixteenth Senatorial district James S Harrington, L D Hall.
Seventeenth senatorial district J B Cook.
Eighteenth senatorial district Curtis H Brogden.
Nineteenth senatorial district Willie D Jones, R I Wynne.
Twentieth senatorial district John A Hyman.
Twenty-first senatorial district Charles S Winstead, R W Lassiter.
Twenty-second senatorial district Joshua Turner, Jr.
Twenty-third senatorial district Silas Burns.
Twenty-fourth senatorial district Bedford Brown.
Twenty-fifth senatorial district John M Lindsay.
Twenty-sixth senatorial district Emanuel Shoffner, G W Welker.
Twenty-seventh senatorial district John H Davis.
Twenty-eighth senatorial district W B Richardson.
Twenty-ninth senatorial district P T Beeman.
Thirtieth senatorial district J W Osborne.
Thirty-first senatorial district Christopher Melchor.
Thirty-second senatorial district William M Robbins.
Thirty-third senatorial district P A Long.
Thirty-fourth senatorial district Peter A Wilson.
Thirty-fifth senatorial district Samuel Forkner.
Thirty-sixth senatorial district John H McLaughlin.
Thirty-seventh senatorial district Lawson A Mason.
Thirty-eighth senatorial district J B Eaves.
Thirty-ninth senatorial district Samuel P Smith.
Fortieth senatorial district James Blythe.
Forty-first senatorial district Edmund W Jones.
Forty-second senatorial district William M Moore.
Forty-third senatorial district W Levi Love.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County—John A Moore.
Alexander—R P Mathieson.
Alleghany—John L Smith.
Anson—D Ingram.
Ashe—Matthew Carson.
Beaufort—Hiram E Stilley.
Bertie—Parker D Robbins.
Bladen—P W Foster.
Brunswick—Benjamin D Morrill.
Buncombe—W G Chandler.
Burke—Samuel J Wilson.
Cabarrus—John P Gibson.
Caldwell—James J Harper.
Carteret—Joel Henry Davis, Jr.
Caswell—William Long, Philip Hodnett.
Catawba—James R Ellis.
Chatham—William T Gunter, James B Long.
Cherokee—J R Simons.
Chowan—Richard Clayton.
Clay—John O Hicks.
Cleveland—Plato Durham.
Columbus—Daniel P High.
Craven—Augustus S Seymour, A W Stevens, B W Morris.
Cumberland—John S Leary, Isham Sweat.
Currituck—Thomas J Humphries.
Davidson—Jabez Mendenhal, George Kinney.
Davie—James A Kelly.
Duplin—Isaac B Kelly, J E Armstrong.
Edgecombe—George Peck, Henry J Cherry.
Forsyth—John P Vest.
Franklin—James T Harris, John H. Williamson.
Gaston—Jonas Hoffman.
Gates—John Gatling.
Granville—J W Ragland, J A Crawford, C Mayo.
Greene—Joseph Dixon.
Guilford—Stephen G. Horney, David Hodgin.
Halifax—John H Renfrow, W T Hays, Ivey Hutchings.
Harnett—Neill S Stuart.
Haywood—Walter Brown.
Henderson—W D Justus.
Hertford—Thomas Snipes.
Hyde—Thomas Parrow.
Iredell—T A Nicholson, George F Davidson.
Jackson—Joseph Keener.
Johnston—B R Hinnant, E W Pou.
Jones—L D Wilkie.
Lenoir—Wallace Amos.
Lincoln—A J Wiswall.
Macon—James L Robinson.
Madison—Nat Kelsey.
Martin—Jesse Smith.
McDowell—W W Gilbert.
Mecklenburg—R D Whitley, W W Grier.
Mitchell—Jacob W Bowman.
Montgomery—George A Graham.
Moore—Abel Kelly.
Nash—W W Boddie.
New Hanover—Joseph C Abbott, Llwellyn G Estes, George W Price, Jr.
Northampton—Roswell C Parker, Jno T Reynolds.
Onslow—Franklin Thompson.
Orange—John J Allison, Thomas M Argo.
Pasquotank—Thomas A Sikes.
Perquimans—Jeptha White.
Person—Samuel J Barnett.
Pitt—Byron Laffiin, Richard Short.
Polk—Asberry Waldrop.
Randolph—E T Blair, Joel Ashworth.
Richmond—Richmond T Long.
Robeson—James Sinclair, Edward K Proctor.
Rockingham—Henry Barnes, D S Ellington.
Rowan—Joseph Hawkins, Isaac M Shaver.
Rutherford—James M Justice.
Sampson—John C Williams.
Stanly—Lafayette Green.
Stokes—W W McCanless.
Surry—A L Hendricks.
Transylvania—James W Clapton.
Tyrrell—Thomas J Jarvis.
Union—Hugh Downing.
Wake—Joseph W Holden, Stokes D Franklin, Fielding G Moring, James H Harris.
Warren—William Cawthorn, Richard Falkner.
Washington—James J Ros.
Watauga—Lewis B Banner.
Wayne—John T Pearson, John J Rhodes.
Wilkes—William B Siegrist.
Wilson—George W Stanton.
Yancey—David Proffitt.
Yadkin—T M Vestal.

"GET THE BEST"

WEBSTER UNABRIDGED

PICTORIAL EDITION!

A few copies for sale at.....BLUM'S.

SPRING LIST OF

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speaker, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Bulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.
Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper, Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tales bound i5c1
De Witt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND, of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t. Philadelphi

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Maudiff's Family Prayers. (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.

POETRY.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.
EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Narratives.

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.
The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.
The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.
Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
N. C. Form Books.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.
PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.
PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOCAL NEWS,
LOCAL NEWS,
LOCAL NEWS,

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS,
GENERAL NEWS,
GENERAL NEWS,

ADDRESS,
Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

J. G. VEACH & CO'S MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE—Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM

Leaves High Point at 2½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 23-3m

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

20 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.
L. BERKLEY, W. M. MILLAR, J. W. GRANDY,
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Postoffice Building.

Feb. 20, 1868. 28—

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States, and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.) 35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter, 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " 10 "
For Weekly, " 5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and published, free.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge,* all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE IF THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND IN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,

Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

☞ FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C.

Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

September, 13, 1867

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post Office Building,

SALEM, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the public. A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 13, 1868. 25—

COLORING.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONEB,

IS prepared to do all kinds of COLORING.
Salem, N. C. April 24, 1868. 35-tf

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.
1-1y.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
Salem, Oct 1,'67. 3-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK

For sale by BLUM'S

THE

People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the LATEST NEWS, SUCH AS POLITICAL, MORAL, SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Always giving due attention to THE VERY LATEST LOCAL, DOMESTIC, AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE

Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, inks and small cards, &c., we are prepared with sufficient as to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, BUSINESS CARDS, COTTON LABELS, TOBACCO LABELS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

Terms CASH. L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C.

[illegible] PSALMIST, 4 POCKET EDITION.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SALT AND [illegible]
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Cheese
FOR SALE AT [illegible]
Feb. 7, 1868.